Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOARD OF EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

CHANDLER P. ANDERSON, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY, Washington, D. C.
AMOS S. HERSHEY, Indiana University.
CHARLES CHENEY HYDE, Northwestern University.
GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, Columbia University.
ROBERT LANSING, Washington, D. C.
JOHN BASSETT MOORE, Columbia University.
GEORGE G. WILSON, Harvard University.
THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, Yale University.

Editor in Chief

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.

Secretary of the Board of Editors and Business Manager of the Journal

GEORGE A. FINCH, 2 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. BRYAN AS SECRETARY OF STATE

On June 8, 1915, the Honorable William Jennings Bryan resigned the Secretaryship of State of the United States, owing to a disagreement with the President and the Administration as to the attitude which the United States should take with Germany in the discussion and settlement of the case of the *Lusitania*, a British passenger and mail steamer which was on May 7, 1915, on its way from New York to Liverpool, torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland, causing the loss of over one thousand persons, including therein more than one hundred American citizens, of the two thousand persons on board at the time of the destruction of the vessel.